

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) Jack Wayne Hall Building

Other names/site number: ILWU; ILWU property; ILWU Memorial Association Property; Jack Wayne Hall; TMK: (3) 4-5-08: 012

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 45-3720 Honoka'a-Waipi'o Road

City or town: Honoka'a State: Hawai'i County: Hawai'i

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DEFENSE/storage

SOCIAL/meeting hall/union hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall/union hall

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/ Quonset Hut

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: poured in place concrete slab and post and pier supports in the *makai* section; Walls: lower portion, concrete, and upper portion *totan* (corrugated iron); and roof: *totan* (corrugated iron).

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The ILWU Hall sits on a flattened portion of a 1.161 acre sloping lot, on the *makai*, downside, of Highway 240, located on the Honoka'a-Waipii'o Road. An approximately 12' high, reinforced concrete retaining wall is between the highway and the below grade union hall. The union hall is a Stran Steel Arched Rib 40 (SSAR 40) Quonset hut which has a tongue-and-groove stepped gable false front applied to its highway facing end. Three jalousie windows are in the gable end, and the name "ILWU Jack Wayne Hall" is above the windows. The building is in good condition and very much retains its integrity of design, materials, location, workmanship, feelings and associations.

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Narrative Description

The ILWU Hall consists of a Quonset hut and an addition placed on its highway-facing end. The Quonset hut itself is rectangular in plan, 40 feet x 100 feet, and 24.4 feet high. It is clad in *totan*, corrugated metal, and sits on a poured in place concrete foundation, which is raised approximately 4' at its sides to support the building's corrugated metal roof and sides. The whole of the Quonset hut is supported by twenty-four 6" wide, rounded, steel "C" channels spaced 4 feet on center, which span the 40' width of the structure. The building has two sets of double doors in each of its side walls, with six pairs of 1 x 1 double hung sash windows also found in each of its side walls. Appended to the *mauka* highway end of the Quonset hut is a more recent addition, which houses three offices. The office section 40 feet x 20 feet, has a corrugated metal, shed roof, tongue and groove walls and a hinged door on its Hilo side. Also on the Hilo-facing elevation is a picture window with a sliding window to either side. A similar window is on the *mauka* highway-facing side, with both windows illuminating and ventilating the main office space.

The *makai* (ocean-facing), downhill side of the Quonset sits on a raised concrete masonry unit (cmu) foundation to adjust for the slope of the land. As a result, there is storage/apartment beneath the building at this end. This *makai* section of the building has post and pier supports. On the exterior, the corrugated metal, end wall is painted green and a corrugated metal pent roof awning runs between the Quonset end wall and the wall of the basement storage area. No openings are in the Quonset's end wall; however, at the lower level there are two sets of corrugated metal, hinged, double doors with screened transoms, as well as a single hinged door with a louvered top panel, all of which access the basement. In addition, there are four screened openings with fixed louvers to assist in ventilation.

A set of nineteen concrete steps runs up along the Hilo side of the building and continues as a concrete walk along the length of the building. Both the steps and walk are protected from the elements by corrugated metal shed roofs supported by 4" x 4" columns at their eave line. An asphalt paved parking lot adjoins the building on this side. The parking lot is accessed from the highway at the *mauka*-Hilo corner of the property. A recently demolished carport wing previously ran out from the Hilo side of the Quonset hut. It had a corrugated metal, flat roof and sat on a cmu foundation. Its Waipi'o and *mauka* sides were open, with the latter fronting the parking lot.

The Waipi'o side of the building features a covered lanai concrete paved storage area running partially along the side of the building with a large sink for preparing food for the *makai* firepit. It is covered by a corrugated metal pent roof awning supported by 4" x 4" columns which rise from a lava rock retaining wall. A wire mesh screen encloses the open space above the wall. A 16" high cmu shelf fronts the lava rock wall.

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The Quonset hut is entered via the doorways in its side walls. These open on a large open space with a tongue and groove floor. The side walls are clad with masonite below the line of the windows, while the remainder of the wall/ceiling is the exposed metal structure. The *makai* end wall is also partially clad in masonite, and has four steel columns providing additional support for the end wall. At the *mauka* (mountain facing) highway end there is a 16' deep mezzanine. The mezzanine is one large space and overlooks the ground floor space. A railing, with 4" x 4" posts and four 2" x 4" rails is at the edge of the mezzanine. A diamond patterned lattice is affixed to the railing. Beneath the mezzanine on the first floor are a men's room, women's room and a kitchen. Between the kitchen and restrooms, a hallway leads to the office addition, and a stair accesses the mezzanine. The stair has nineteen wood steps. The stair is entered off the Waipi'o side of the hall, and the initial three steps curve a quarter turn to the left before making a straight run to the upper level.

The Honoka'a ILWU Hall retains its historic integrity. The only major change to the building was the addition of the office spaces, most likely in the 1980s. Compared to the size of the Quonset hut, this addition is quite small and does not impinge upon the original design of the union hall.

The building is typical of its period in its use of World War II materials, method of construction, craftsmanship, and period design; and it retains its integrity of location, feeling and association.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY (history of efforts to promote the welfare of society—laboring classes)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1954-1966 (1954 property deed)

Significant Dates

1954—Deed from the Holt Trust to the ILWU

1958—The Aloha Strike (organized and staged in the ILWU Hall)

1994—The Shut Down—the Hāmākua Sugar Company’s final harvest

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

M. Yamane—Contractor

Tom “Racehorse” Onomura—Contractor

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The ILWU Hall is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places on the local level under Criteria A (Events/History) and C (Architecture).

The ILWU Hall is locally significant under National Register Criterion A and C in the areas of Social History and Architecture. While the union operated from this site by 1954, its organizing history in Hāmākua goes back to the 1946 Great Hawaiian Sugar Strike, and prior that to its 1945 Hawai'i Island charter in Hilo. One major advantage for the ILWU in unionizing the plantations was its control of the docks. Different dock unions had already struggled against the Big 5 (1938 Hilo Massacre) and won. Another advantage was the Roosevelt administration's new respect for organized labor rights. Its Social History (the history of diverse ethnic laboring groups coming together in solidarity) is manifest in its Constitution of the International and Longshore and Warehouse Union:

“Since the beginning of history mankind has struggled individually and collectively for political, economic and cultural betterment and has found the greatest ability to make such advancement through democratic organization to achieve common aims.

“Therefore, we, who have the common objectives to advance the living standards of ourselves and our fellow workers nation and our communities, to banish racial and religious prejudice and discrimination, to strengthen democracy everywhere and achieve permanent peace in the world to form ourselves into one, indivisible union...”

The building represents the coming together of thousands of sugar workers from many ethnic backgrounds forming a community for more equitable working conditions, better pay, and living accommodations. Its period of significance extends from 1954 to 1966, as the end of its historical period, but the ILWU Hall continues to function as a social and political meeting hall.

The ILWU Hall is architecturally significant at the local level under Criterion C (Architecture). This is one of the few remaining large Quonset huts in Hawai'i. It is a 100-foot x 40-foot Utility-building. This lightweight prefabricated structure of *totan* (corrugated iron) has a semicircular cross-section. The ILWU building has the addition of a four-foot masonry foundation elevating it to a height of 24.5 feet. These structures were designed for use by the US military during World War II to be quickly constructed by non-specialists. It is likely to have served the marines at Camp Tarawa in Waimea and then been disassembled and taken to Honoka'a and reassembled in its current location.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A (Events/History):

Historical Events

Labor justice and equitable living conditions in Hawai'i for the many ethnic groups including the Hawaiians, and the immigrant groups of Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Puerto Ricans, Filipinos, and Koreans, among others working on commercial plantations, was a long time in coming. Beginning in the 19th century, from the nascent sugar industry in about 1834, to the Masters and Servants Act (a derogatory term which provided "legal" framework for the contract/indentured labor system) in 1850, to the signing of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1876 (allowing Hawai'i sugar to enter U.S. mainland markets duty-free), and to the establishment of the Honoka'a Sugar Plantation, the sugar labor force was in a servile position. The disagreements over workers' rights and living conditions were largely unsuccessful. The workers were either unorganized or protests were carried out by a fraction of the sugar worker population, that is, a singular ethnic group. The strength in inter-ethnic numbers would not come until the 1946 Great Hawaiian Strike.

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Labor History

The Katsu Goto Tragedy



HĀMĀKUA JODO MISSION COLLECTION

Katsu Goto



PHOTOGRAPH: LAURA RUBY

Katsu Goto memorial gravesite at the Hāmākua Jodo Buddhist Mission in Pa‘auhau.

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In Hawai'i's nascent labor history there were many instances of labor injustice and poor working and housing conditions faced by immigrants. This preceded the rise of unions, especially multi-ethnic unions. The earliest noted labor tragedy was the death of Katsu Goto. Katsu Goto was both an advocate for the rights of Japanese immigrant plantation workers and a victim of racial prejudice. He was an individual who endeavored to help *Issei* (Japanese first generation) plantation workers who were taken advantage of by plantation owners and managers.

He departed from Japan on the *City of Tokio* with the first group of Japanese contract laborers arriving in Hawai'i in 1885. Prior to his departure he had likely learned English working at the Oiso county office at the port of Yokohama. Soon after his three-year laborer contract expired he set up a store which became an informal meeting place to serve and to help those fellow immigrants. He was the first *imin* (first ship) immigrant to do so.

On the night of October 29, 1889, Goto attended a secret meeting, advising Japanese laborers involved in a labor dispute at nearby Overend Plantation. Previously, the plantation owner had personally threatened Goto. Goto was ambushed on his way home by four men along Ohelo Road fronting the Anglican Cemetery. Pulled from his horse, he apparently died before being lynched at a telephone pole at a site directly across from the courthouse.

His killing prompted formal inquiries by the Imperial Japanese Government, an investigation by the Hawaiian Royal Government, and the conviction of the four men. The incident demonstrated to successive Hawaiian governments that overseas powers monitored the treatment of immigrants and that serious abuse could have repercussions.



PHOTOGRAPH: LAURA RUBY

Katsu Goto Memorial located at the Hilo end of Honoka'a Town. Every year Honoka'a Hongwanji Mission holds a memorial service in remembrance of Katsu Goto.

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Laboring Groups

Hawaiians were workers in the early plantation days, however abysmal conditions drove them away from this type of employment. *Pua Mana No* expressed sentiments also voiced by later Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Filipino, and other immigrant workers who encountered deplorable labor conditions on the plantations.

Hawaiian Workers

Pua Mana No

Nonoke au i ka mahi ko,

I ka mahi ko.

Ua 'eha ke kua, kakahe ka hou,

Poho, Poho.

A 'ai'e au i ka hale ku'ai,

A 'ai'e au i ka hale ku'ai.

A noho ho'i he pua mana no,

A noho ho'i he pua mana no.

Sure a Poor Man

I labored on a sugar plantation,

Growing sugarcane.

My back ached, my sweat poured,

All for nothing.

I fell in debt to the plantation store,

I fell in debt to the plantation store.

And remained a poor man,

And remained a poor man.

This song "Pua Mana No" is from the collection *The Echo of Our Song: Chants and Poems of the Hawaiians* by Mary P. Pukui & Alfons L. Korn (Honolulu: University Press of Hawai'i, 1973), pp. 122-24. (Center for Labor Education and Research)

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CHRISTENSEN COLLECTION; NHERC

A plantation worker *hāpaikō*—carrying a sugar cane bundle on his back.

Japanese Workers

Hole Hole Bushi

*Hawaii Hawaii to
Kite mirya Jiyoku
Boshi ga Emma de
Runa ga oni*

Wonderful Hawaii, or so I heard.
One look and it seems like Hell.
The manager's the Devil and
His *luna* (plantation overseer) are demons.
(*Hawaii Herald*, 8-7-81)

*Dekasegi wa kuru kuru
Hawaii wa tsumaru
Ai no Nakayama
Kane ga furu*

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The laborers keep on coming
Overflowing these Islands
But it's only Inspector Nakayama
Who rakes in the profits.
(*Hawaii Herald*, 8-7-81)

*Kane wa kachiken
Washa horehoreyo
Ase to namida no
Tomokasegi*

My husband cuts the cane stalks,
And I trim the leaves,
With sweat and tears we both work,
For our means.
(Takaki, *Pau Hana*, 1983)”

“These lyrics were sung by Japanese plantation workers to a standard folk melody that accompanied their laborious cane stripping work. *Bushi* is the Japanese word for melody and *hole hole* is Hawaiian for the dried sugarcane leaves that had to be manually stripped from the stalks at harvest. Most of these verses are preserved thanks to Professor Franklin Odo in the Ethnic Studies program at the University of Hawai'i in the early 80s.” (Franklin Odo And Harry Minoru Urata, *Humanities News*, Feb-March 1984, Vol. 5, No. 1, P. 4; *Hawaii Herald*, 1981; Ron Takaki, *Pau Hana*, 1983; Center for Labor Education and Research)

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Hawai'i Labor History and the International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) Legacy



PHOTOGRAPH: LAURA RUBY

This mural, a true fresco, (1952) painted by Pablo O'Higgins for the ILWU Memorial Association Building in Honolulu expressing what unionization meant to Hawai'i's workers. This section of the mural tells the story of the actual experiences before unionization on the plantations—plantation managers in control with their *luna* (overseers), lack of solidarity among the workers of different ethnic groups, impoverished conditions, and lack of dignity. The uppermost section of this mural depicts the optimism of workers united in solidarity, having won a strike, and have moved to a better brighter future.

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PHOTOGRAPH: LAURA RUBY

This section of the mural depicts a family receiving very low wages.

After annexation in 1900, Hawai'i became a territory, and the existing labor system was not consistent with American democratic principles and ideals. These principles formed the beginnings of a labor movement; strike activity became organized and showed that workers were willing to endure hardship to address and correct their grievances in regard to wages and working and living conditions.

The ILWU was responsible for major post-WWII political and economic changes in Hawai'i. The Hawai'i Council of the ILWU was chartered in 1945. This organizing on the docks made it possible for the union to organize sugar workers on the plantations. Through a series of dock and plantation strikes in 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1951, and 1954, the union prevailed against an

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entrenched political and economic oligarchy. Sugar workers gained such benefits as an industry-wide medical program, sick leave, paid vacations and holidays and a pension plan.

Between 1944 and 1947 returning World War II veterans who had fought for these American democratic principles overseas returned to Hawai'i and registered to vote, elected representatives to the Territorial Legislature, and through ILWU organizing helped pass pro-labor Territorial labor laws. In 1946 this led to an all island Great Hawaiian Sugar Strike where 21,000 union members walked off the job for 79 days. "An injury to one is an injury to all" became the rallying cry for all union activities.



PHOTOGRAPH: LAURA RUBY

This 1945 ILWU banner can be seen at the Laupāhoehoe Train Museum.

The union rallied the sugar workers around the lack of worker rights. Egregious conditions kept workers and their families indebted to the company store credit system; the plantation provided building materials and services (such as medical visits) without cost, but wages were therefore kept low and this restricted the workers' ability to accumulate income. Workers were worried that they might be evicted from their plantation residences if they struck. The strike forced

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owners to improve living conditions; and the overthrow of old system in 1940s was both economically and psychologically liberating.

During the course of sugar strikes, it became evident that inter-ethnic organization was crucial to the labor movement's success; it took two decades to break this ethnic barrier, resulting in a social revolution that united workers of all ethnicities. Along with a sentiment of gratitude for the many unnamed laborers who toiled and whose efforts led to improving Hawai'i's working conditions, a number of records and books do exist that provide us with a perspective on Hawai'i's labor history. Unfortunately, in a larger historical context of the tens of thousands of laborers on Hawai'i's plantations few wrote of their individual struggles to guide historians. (Gerald De Mello, unpublished manuscript, 2015)



ILWU ARCHIVE

“The 1946 Sugar Strike was more than a labor-management dispute, it was a turning point in the social and economic revolution that would transform Hawaii from an almost feudal plantation society to a modern, democratic state. Hawaii’s 28,000 sugar workers were struggling to bring dignity and fairness to their working lives by organizing into a union, the International Longshoremen’s and Warehousemen’s Union (ILWU) Local 142. Their successful organization would change the course of Hawaii’s history.” (ILWU website)

Frank Thompson 1944-1946 field organizer for the ILWU gave some first hand accounts of the organizing and preparation around the time of the 1946 strike:

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“The union was definitely attractive to the workers. In many cases, from the time a guy was born until he died his whole life was run by the plantations. In other words, life was a form of serfdom, a peonage. On the Big Island at a lot of places if some worker had a friend in another plantation and he wanted the guy to come see him, he had to get permission from his manager. And the other guy had to get permission from his manager to go over to see the first guy. The workers were used to this, but a lot of ’em resented it. So anything they could do to improve their wages and things of that kind, why, they were for it....

“One thing that helped us organize is that during the war the workers were frozen to their jobs in all the outside islands. They couldn’t go to Honolulu even to work in defense unless they got a permit, and they couldn’t get a permit because the manpower committees wouldn’t allow ’em to. The authorities had to keep men on the islands to run that sugar ’cause sugar was considered war essential. So we weren’t organizing people one day and then having to reorganize a place over again the next day. The workers were all stuck there....

“All along the Hāmākua Coast you’d go in there around quitting time in the afternoon. The Filipino workers didn’t want to be bothered right away. The first thing a guy did was get that fighting cock. Pretty soon another Filipino would come along. A chunk of dough would go down, the roosters would hit the ground, and zing-zing, it’s over. Then you could sign ’em up. You learned that pretty early....

“The Filipino workers spoke either Ilocano or Viscayan, but we really didn’t have any trouble with language. Most of the guys understood what was going on. You’d use pidgin English and those that didn’t understand, why, one of the other guys with you would translate pretty easily....

“Going into the 1946 sugar negotiations we pretty well figured there’d be a strike. During the war the sugar planters tolerated us to keep the war going, and ’course we got quite a boost when we got that NLRB decision. But what we got in that first contract in 1945 was goddamn little and the sugar planters had no desire to do real collective bargaining. So with the war over, we knew what we were faced with. We either moved with the whole bunch and did a job on those planters or they’d run us out of business....

To prepare we had a lot of educational meetings. We knew one of the questions in the workers’ minds was, “How do you feed this bunch of people?” So Bob Robertson, the ILWU International vice-president, and I exhorted the workers that we’re gonna have to set up kitchens, send some of our people out to sea to catch fish, and send others into the hills to do some hunting if there was anything running around loose up there to shoot at. In the mean time we’d organize to ship rice to the Islands from the outside. We prepared

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for a long siege. When the strike came, it lasted for three months and all the planning paid off....

A bit before the strike the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association recruited 6,000 workers from the Philippines as potential strike breakers. I was there the day the first group came ashore in Hilo. We'd sent John Elias and another Filipino guy, Joe Dionas, down to the Philippines on a freighter. They could speak the language and tell the guys about the union. Between the both of 'em, when the Filipino workers come down that gangplank, they had these big blue ILWU buttons on....

The Filipino guys had all been organized into the union on the way over. Those goddamn planters were around there looking at all these guys, figuring what they were gonna do to our union. When those employers saw those buttons, man, their faces dropped a foot-and-a-half, you know? So then we raised a lot of hell because the accommodations the planters had for these people were the same as you'd do cattle, only worse. We had a hell of a demonstration over that one.

The psychological idea of the rice was to show that the union could not only organize the people, but it could also deliver, because the Hawaiian workers were always fearful that the employers would starve 'em to death. Going back 50 years, the employers had starved many people to death in those islands during strikes before. So when our rice came through, it had a hell of a psychological effect. And, of course, the union won the strike, got some important concessions and survived in the Islands.

A powerful red-baiting campaign against the union got going the year after '46 sugar strike. A lot of the workers didn't pay any attention to it. It didn't have the effect that was expected. The workers in Hawaii remained pretty true to the people who had organized them. With the drive for union organization, I think the moment had arrived in Hawaii when things that had been brewing over time came to a head. The workers were tired of living in a sort of island reform school. That's what I would call living on a Hawaiian plantation before the union, where people were treated like kids who can't leave or go over the wall. Since the ILWU broke that, most of the workers remained loyal to it despite the red-baiting. (Frank Thompson 1944-1946--field organizer, ILWU Oral History). *The Dispatcher*, 2004)

Dave Thompson, also a field organizer, (no relation to Frank), talked of the benefits coming from the 1946 strike:

Since the mid-1940s, too, there has been a continuous growth in our ability to accomplish things for our membership by political methods. John Burns, who became the governor of Hawaii in 1962 with strong backing from Hall and our union, even once said that the

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ILWU brought democracy to the Islands. What he meant was that the union, for the first time, made it possible for independent, critical opinions to be expressed.

It used to be that there were plantations that a Democratic politician could not go into to hold a political rally. He'd have to hold it on the public road. But when the union wrote its first agreements with no discrimination for race, creed, color or political affiliation, that immediately provided a basis for people to take an open part in politics.

The first thing people did was to build a strong Democratic Party, because they regarded the Republican Party as an instrument of the employer. So for the first time you had the development of an effective two-party system in the Islands. And, of course, it was the ILWU that had made this possible. (Dave Thompson—1946-1958 Islands activist. ILWU Oral History. *The Dispatcher*, 2006)



PHOTOGRAPH: LAURA RUBY; CLEAR ARCHIVES

John Reineke wrote of the conditions in the plantation camps in the 1930s: “Physically, Honokaa plantation camps were a disgrace. . . . In Haina Mill camp, the open sewer that carried waste water from the mill had a sickening sweet stink worse than the honest smell of human dung in Chinese ditches.” (John Reineke, *A Man Must Stand Up*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i. 1993. p. 22)

But after the 1946 strike, improved working conditions led to better camp environments and better and more consolidated housing. Speaking of her house in the Haina plantation camp located above the mill, Maria Figueroa said, “Was good house. Door had no cracks, had the ceiling in the house, everything. The water, lights and everything in the house. Bathroom and everything in the house. Three bedrooms. And we had a big kitchen, too. Was good in the plantation. We had Filipinos and we had Japanese. And we had Filipinos married to Puerto Ricans. But we had more Filipinos than other nationalities. (Maria Fernandez Figueroa. Oral History. Center for Oral History, University of Hawai'i, 1996)

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The 1958 Aloha Strike, which lasted four months, was damaging. Thirteen thousand and seven hundred workers struck, the sugar production fell by 50 percent, but the sugar cane was watered. so both the ILWU and the sugar planters moved to reduce their adversarial role. Contract negotiations were conducted off-the-record and grievance committees were formed in the spirit of cooperation between the two groups.

The 1994 Shut Down

Before the Final Harvest the Honoka'a unit was called to a meeting at the Jack Wayne Hall building and told that the Hāmākua plantation was bankrupt and would be shutting down. The trustee appointed to see the final distribution of Hāmākua Sugar Company assets put the union on same footing as vendors waiting for payment of goods and services. The plantation workers were understandably concerned. When the severance package was negotiated the union received a percentage from the proceeds of last harvest. George Martin and other union officials asked "What were we going to do with the unit after the final harvest? What would we do with funds and how would we distribute them to the members? A half-million dollars was allocated for our unit." (George Martin ILWU Business Agent. Interview, 2016)

Martin advocated carving out some money for pensioners with 30 years and more of experience. Thirty-three million, three hundred and thirty-three thousand and three hundred and thirty-three dollars went to three pensioners clubs. The union officials continued the discussion with the active members at the union hall. It was decided that those who had been working for 20 years or less would receive a proportional share determined by a formula based on the length of service (in months)—a proportional distribution.

"The Last Harvest...the trucks *wen* come by here, the last truck they going take in the morning went through here, was tooting the horn with all the other cars, and the people that were living in the plantation *bin* follow up with them. They had parked the car down by the town, the truck, I mean. And that was very sad. It's just like somebody had died at that time, you know." (Maria Fernandez Figueroa. Oral History. Center for Oral History, University of Hawai'i, 1996)

(Please see the Honoka'a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Study for more information on sugar plantations in-and-around Honoka'a, the workers, and their working and living conditions.)

Events at the ILWU Hall

The ILWU is part of big picture of Honoka'a Town. When plantation works wages rose as a result of strong union contracts, so too did the town's economy. The union and management found it beneficial to work together. Labor Day and the Fourth of July holidays had the support of both, sponsoring games and food. Christmas activities involved joint programs some plantations giving away turkeys or hams and foodie bags for the children. The unions had

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softball teams associated with the plantations and uniforms and equipment were provided by the plantations. The plantations sponsored Boy Scout troops. Most importantly, in continuing the spirit of solidarity, the plantations allowed union "get out the vote" activities during work time.

The ILWU Hall was and continues to be the political staging location for union endorsed candidates. Entertainment events, weddings, and social gatherings are a part of the ILWU Hall history. The grievance committee, meeting at the hall, encouraged members to talk out their issues and concerns.

"the grievance committees began to expand and not only in the camp and in the plantation but even the youth movement--the younger generation, the high school kids--were coming to the meetings and raising their own special problems. I'll give you one good example and that was in the Honokaa where a group of young fellows participated in one of our camp grievance meetings and proposed that an athletic field be built somewhere in the area. Which we took up the very next day with management. And we pointed out that there was some idle land on the mountain--the side of the mountain--I believe this was in Hana Aina, and management looked it over, we all looked over the site, and finally the manager said, OK, you can use the land. He said, "But what are you going to do with it?" Once he admitted that we could use the land for an athletic field, we suggested that company machinery, bulldozers and other equipment--road equipment--be loaned to those willing to operate it and to level the land, at no cost to management, excepting for their equipment and after months of negotiations, this was done. The workers volunteered their time and pitched in and went ahead and developed a very good athletic field. So we helped involve the younger generation in this and the union was looked upon as a leader in the community. (Cester J. Meske. Oral History. New York Times Oral History Program: University of Hawai'i Pacific Regional Oral History No. 14 1975)

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ILWU LOCAL 142 ARCHIVE

ILWU union activist, labor leader, and social worker, Ah Quon McElrath, gave a presentation on dental benefits to ILWU Local 142 members at the union hall in 1963. (Some of the members are front row: Sakai and Okazaki and second row: Kato.) The Jack Wayne Hall building has served three purposes: its primary role as the scene of labor organizing and strike support, a place for general community organizing, and a social center.

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YAMATO COLLECTION; NHERC

Refreshments at a union meeting. (Some of the members at this union meeting are front row: left side, Anthony Gomes, Sandra Gomes; mid-row, Fred Holshu and Mrs. Holshu; Standing in the back left side: Kamakawiwiolo, middle, Dominic Yagon.



YAMATO COLLECTION; NHERC

A meeting held in the ILWU Hall featuring Hawai'i County Economic Development Corporation and the Honoka'a Ohana Kitchen.

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YAMATO COLLECTION; NHERC

Hāmākua folks selling crafts and food in the union hall.(n.d.)



MIYOKO HASEGAWA MATSUO COLLECTION

Peggy Tanimoto (second from left) and others gave a hula presentation in the hall. This was just one of the many entertainment activities to take place in the large Quonset hut. (n.d.)

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YAMATO COLLECTION; NHERC

Dwight Takamine supporters thanking voters for returning the legislator to the State Capitol. Many of the campaigns were staged in the ILWU Hall. (n.d.)



YAMATO COLLECTION; NHERC

A union display probably in the Honoka'a High School gym. (n.d.)

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NHERC

The NHERC Heritage Center is a depository of Hāmākua history, including photographs, documents, artifacts, musical recordings, oral histories, theme displays, and other media that capture Honoka'a Town's past. In this photo, members of the ILWU (possibly Arilo Mina in the back) examine displays at NHERC. The facility is on the ground level across from Honoka'a Park.

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ILWU People

Harry Bridges (1901-1990)



HONOKA'A PEOPLE'S THEATRE COLLECTION

ILWU President Harry Bridges, seen here with Christian and Peggy Tanimoto at the Honoka'a People's Theatre, was an experienced west coast labor organizer, who had strengthened the coast union by organizing beyond the docks into industries that fed shipping. This photo was taken either just before or after Bridges' speech. As the theatre is the largest venue on the Hāmākua Coast seating over 500 it is likely that the event was a very important one for the union and townspeople. (n.d.)

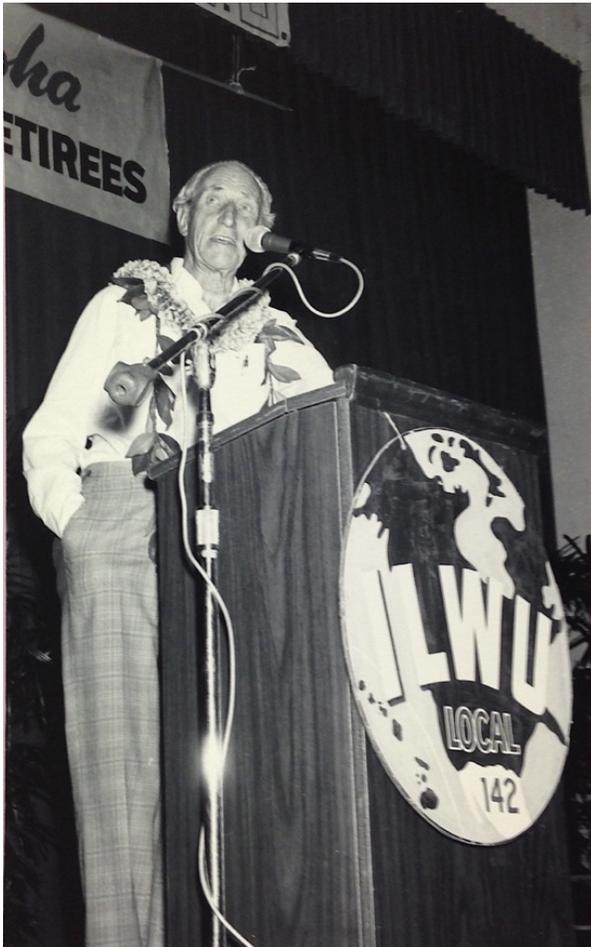
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Harry Bridges, the longshore leader was famous in the mid-1930s for his staunch anti-fascism. He and his union made headlines years before World War II boycotting scrap iron shipments bound for Imperial Japan. It also became clear that Bridges was rigorously committed to the principles of union democracy. He supported the ILWU traditions of direct election of officers, referendums on contracts and other major issues, and even open microphones at meetings, for example, all date back to the Bridges years. He borrowed the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), or Wobblies, the union's historic slogan that proclaims, "an injury to one is an injury to all." He made sure, too, that the ILWU's International Constitution contained clauses that clearly condemned discrimination on the basis of race, religion, national origin or political belief. (ILWU Oral History collection July 27, 2004)



ILWU ARCHIVE

Harry Bridges at the 1976 Labor Day rally in Hilo.

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Jack Wayne Hall (1915-1971)



NHERC

Hawai'i's labor history is inextricably linked with Jack Wayne Hall and the ILWU. Hall and the ILWU left Hawai'i with a record of labor advocacy and achievements that transformed its working class. Hall arrived in Hawai'i in 1935 the same year that the barriers that made labor organizing illegal were lifted by the U.S. Congress with the passage of the National Labor Relations Act; but even with the passage of this Act, labor organizing was difficult—anyone who did union organizing was “black balled.” Hall was ILWU 142 Hawai'i Regional Director from 1944 until 1969. He then became ILWU International Vice President and Director until his death in 1971.

History views Hall as an exemplary labor organizer and inspirational leader. He organized plantation workers and reached out to Hawai'i's longshoreman and pineapple workers and messaged the idea of union solidarity representing the working people of all ethnicities. Primarily through his vision and leadership the ILWU gained in collective strength and became a major driver that helped to successfully transform Hawai'i's labor force, economy and politics. Today all Hawai'i reaps the benefits of the Hawai'i labor movement and here on Hawai'i Island Jack Wayne Hall is honored in Honokaa Town, a community that is steeped in labor history; Hall is credited with being the single most important person to help build the ILWU in Hawai'i into the democratically run, politically active union that it is today.

Thus it is very fitting for the ILWU to have named their Honoka'a union hall after Jack Wayne Hall a leader that epitomized the legacy and labor accomplishments of the ILWU. (Gerald De Mello, unpublished manuscript, 2015; NHERC, 2016)

“When Jack and six others known as the “Hawaii Seven” were tried under the Smith Act in '52, we got all the union support we needed. Our members assumed that the goal of the trial was to destroy the union's leadership and the union. A great job was done of developing a defense committee, which then went directly to the rank and file....So one result of the Hawaii Seven indictment was that it made for an intense rank-and-file participation in the life of the union.” (Dave Thompson. ILWU Oral history)

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Yoshito Takamine (1924-2015)



ILWU ARCHIVE

After high school Yoshito went to work for the Honoka'a Sugar Company and joined the ILWU. He became an active and committed union member:

Strike committees were set up in each plantation, each having a "relief committee" and a "publicity committee." The relief committee chairman was an important job who made sure that enough food was available for the union members and their families.

Yoshito was elected to this important position of the relief committee chairman. He was responsible for over 600 workers and family members for Honoka'a sugar plantation and in preparation for the strike, he asked everyone to stockpile food. Then, he and the committee set up soup kitchens, camp by camp. Yoshito's organizing skills were honed as he helped to set up various committees within each camp into cooking committee, food preparation committee and fishing and hunting committees and a separate labor committee set up to go into the community and work in return for food or other products they would need to insure comfort for the striking families.

In 1950 he became the business agent for the union and later Hawai'i Division Director. In 1958 encouraged to run for the Territorial House, Yoshio and supporters awaited the returns on election night at Ruby's in the Holmes building on Māmane Street. He won a narrow victory and he was reelected to 12 consecutive terms and was chair of the House Labor committee pushing for workers' rights. (Paul Takamatsu. *Hāmākua Times*, August 15, 2016)

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As George Yokoyama put it:

Like an *opihī* [tenacious rock gripping limpet], as State Representative, Yoshito tenaciously battled for funding of programs for the disadvantaged, such as the Language Arts Multicultural Program for elementary schools and Dropout Prevention Program for high schools. These programs have flourished for more than 40 years. Because of his tireless efforts, our transportation program for elderly and disabled clients increased by more than thirtyfold, from a fleet of three to 33 buses for more than 5000 clients." ... Yoshito Takamine was my mentor, as well as a comrade in arms in the war on poverty. We overcame problems, fulfilled needs and strove toward socioeconomic betterment of our county that still is yet to come." (George Yokoyama Warrior Remembered." *Hawaii Tribune Herald*, November 18, 2015)

His legislative accomplishments include Hawai'i's collective bargaining law, worker's compensation law, and temporary disability insurance law, and spearheaded the Hawai'i Prepaid Health Care Act of 1974. (NHERC)

Robert (1900-1959) and Ah Quon (1915-2008) McElrath

In 2006, Dave Thompson speaking about Bob McElrath said:

So, considering all of this, after the '47 pineapple beef was settled, we made a drive on the Big Island, with its thousands of sugar workers, to set up steward systems and get in better touch with the membership. I worked with Bob McElrath and a few others in conducting the steward classes we held.

At the same time, we pushed a campaign on the Big Island about enrolling people in the union's new dues check-off program, which was supposed to make dues payment automatic. Unfortunately, it wasn't carried out very successfully. Clearly, there was much work to be done." (Dave Thompson, ILWU oral history)

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ILWU ARCHIVE

Left: Ah Quon and Robert McElrath; Right: John and Aiko Reineke

In 2004, Ah Quon McElrath reflected on the McElrath's long career with the ILWU which included many trips to the Big Island and the Honoka'a ILWU Hall:

I met Bob McElrath, who I married in August 1941. He later became the ILWU Information Director for Hawaii. I met him through Jack Hall in the latter 1930s when I was helping Jack with his organizing newspaper, *Voice of Labor*. I would put labels on and do some corrections of stories because I'd worked on newspapers through intermediate and high school and the university....

During World War II, union organizing stalled in Hawaii when the military declared martial law. But in early 1943, Bob, who had been working on the waterfront repairing ships, set up the independent Marine Engineers and Drydock Workers Association. That was when I helped him organize the tuna packers. Because Bob's was the only union set-up going at the time—Jack Hall was then working for the Hawaii Labor Department—Bob was on the front lines.

Those early cases of organizing, which I went through with Bob, to me were definitive of a lot of things that followed with the organizing of the ILWU in Hawaii at the end of the war on as broad a basis as occurred. People saw what Bob had done and began to ask, "Why can't we get the same things?"

The ILWU's success in organizing thousands in 1944 came about because exploitation was perceived by the two major ethnic groups, Filipinos and Japanese, and because the ILWU was able to use the leaders in the ethnic work camps to sign up people without the bosses knowing about it. We knew the ILWU was a union that was devoted to non-discrimination, and that there was no need for us to repeat the mistakes of earlier organizers, who in past decades created associations of only Japanese, Filipinos, or

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whatever group it might be. So we set up one union made up of all ethnic groups under the ILWU....

The long '46 sugar strike was a major test for the ILWU in Hawaii. I did a lot more work then by getting recipes from the Department of Health for the soup kitchens, visiting the kitchens, and talking to the families about how important it was for the kids to continue school and about what arrangements we could make with creditors and the parochial schools....

We decided that for the strength of the union and its members it was better to have one consolidated local. Then we could send out the same message to all units that we would have solidarity in political action so people would have an opportunity to come together and discuss what it was that concerned them in their various industrial groupings. That's how we eventually became Local 142 in a consolidation process that began in 1947 and concluded in 1951. We ended up with one big local of longshore, sugar, and pineapple, plus, later, the supermarkets, hospitals, and hotels.

In 1954, I was hired as ILWU Local 142 Social Worker. The union had moved into the area of negotiated medical plans, pension plans, later on dental plans, and a whole slew of social legislation that required the interpretative work of a social worker. Because I had done volunteer work during the 1946 tidal wave and the '46 sugar and '49 longshore strikes, the local's leaders realized that a social worker could perform valuable services, including things elected officials could not do. (Please see page 26 for more on Ah Quon McElrath's union activities at the Honoka'a ILWU Hall.)

As social worker I ran an educational program. I talked to members about things they needed to know beyond collective bargaining, like how to access services available from private and public agencies. During the 1960s and 1970s, there was much educational work to equip our members to get help when a fellow worker did not come to work, was erratic in behavior, or got drunk all the time. It may be that the nature of problems has changed, but there would still be that need for us to help our members, especially now with the closures of sugar plantations.

Lobbying the state legislature was also part of my social work for the union. I worked for increases in public assistance, and I used to testify for the ILWU about human services issues. Of course, some of the things we did at the legislature were more forward in terms of social legislation than any union could usually hope for. We helped push through a little Wagner Act for Hawaii's agricultural workers in 1945, and later on improvements in workers' compensation and unemployment insurance as well as a Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI) act. These were exciting things that went to the nub of the existence of working people and their families.

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The ILWU was also successful in providing inexpensive housing for our members. For just one example, at Waipahu, on the island of Oahu, we were able, by forming into a private non-profit housing organization, to get federal funds to build a cluster of homes for individuals of low income as well as seniors so they could rent homes in public housing....

Looking back, it is clear that what the ILWU accomplished in Hawaii was truly remarkable. In a short time, we raised wages two and three times what the workers had received before, and we gave them a measure of control over their working lives. The Republicans and the sugar and pineapple growers had held unchecked power for decades. Then along came this little union, and it was able to upset them and disperse that economic and political power. Never before had this happened in Hawaii. (Ah Quon McElrath, 2004)

John (1904-1982) and Aiko Reineke (1907-1998)

John and Aiko Reineke were dedicated teachers, including the four years they spent teaching in Honoka'a. In the 1930s John wrote of the poor conditions that the plantation workers faced. "Honokaa was probably the most backwardly run plantation in Hawaii." (Reineke, p. 22) Among many of John's contributions to Hawai'i are his Survey of Hawaiian Sites from Kailua, Kona to Kalahuipuaa, Kohala," (1930) on the heiau, house structures, and rock carvings remaining on the Kona Coast, and his serious studies of Pidgin English: "to try to find out why and how Pidgin arose in Hawaii." (Reineke p. 24) In 1947, during the "Red Scare," the Reinekes were singled out for assisting the unions, including writing for the *Honolulu Record* and the ILWU *Dispatcher*; and this cost John and Aiko their teaching positions for lacking the "ideals of democracy."

During the red-baiting of the 50s as he was branded a communist and persecuted relentlessly as one of the "Hawai'i Seven." He, nevertheless, stood courageously by his principles and wrote extensively about the early years of the labor movement in Hawai'i and he can truly be considered the father of Hawai'i's Labor History. Many of the changes in Hawaiian social and labor organization for which he worked in the 1930s and 1940s became reality though at the time they seemed an impossible dream. (CLEAR)

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Harriet Bouslog (1912-1998)



ILWU ARCHIVE

Harriet Bouslog, a labor relations attorney, along with her law partner Meyer Symonds, worked tirelessly for workers' rights especially defending those people who otherwise would not have social or workplace justice. She fought to establish fair labor laws and wages for the people of Hawai'i. She was the ILWU Local 142's General Counsel from 1946 to 1978. For her dedication to labor rights, Bouslog was given a lifetime membership in the ILWU Local 142. Additionally, her efforts were instrumental in abolishing the death penalty in the Territory.

Bouslog was known for stopping her car on a plantation road and going directly into the fields to speak with the workers explaining the legal terms of labor negotiations to workers. On December 4, 1952, she made a Sunday morning speech in a pineapple field near Honoka'a. "Harriet Bouslog: Labor Attorney and 'Champagne Socialist.'" *Hawaiian Journal of History*. Vol. 50, 2016. (Falk, p. 108) She made this stop to help the workers better understand the complexities of Smith Act trials (this act promulgated legal action against alleged communists). It is likely that she also met with workers at the Honoka'a ILWU Hall to discuss other labor justice issues.

During the "Hawai'i Seven" trial she served as a member of the legal team for defendants accused of being communists. (Falk, p. 106) Bauslog organized financial and moral support for the Reinekes during the time in which their teaching contracts were revoked. Finally, Bouslog successfully represented Aiko Reineke, and Symonds and Richard Gladstein represented John clearing their names. But the trial to exonerate the Reinekes and compensate them for the loss of their teaching positions came much later in 1978 when Bouslog pushed for a formal apology for

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the Reinekes and a \$250,000 financial restitution settlement from the State of Hawai'i. Bouslog would not take any attorney's compensation for this trial. (Falk, pp. 116 and 120)

Criterion C (Architecture)

Property History

The 1840 Constitution declared that land was no longer the personal property of the king, but managed by him for the benefits of the chiefs and people (Jon Chinen, *Original Land Titles in Hawai'i*, 1961, page 8). In 1845 a Land Commission to Quiet Land Titles was set up; in 1848 the Mahele began the distribution process of lands between the King and *ali'i/konohiki*; In 1850 the sale of lands to foreigners was authorized; and also in 1850 awards of small landholdings (*kuleana*) to Native Tenants were authorized (Chinen, pages 12-13).

The main property transfers occurred in this order: in 1855 King Kamehameha III granted Keaweopala and Kapakukohana Royal Patent 1774 in Papuaa Ahupua'a (72 acres). Kahiko, wife of Kapakukohana, deeded the property to Keaweopala in 1870 as there were no heirs of Kapakukohana. There was an unrecorded deed from Kapakukohana to E. Kaaukai Hanupa for the same acreage. In 1906 E. Kaaukai Hanupa passed the 72 acre by deed to Kemilia (Elizabeth) and George Holt. In 1944 Elizabeth K. Holt died intestate and probate proceedings established a trust with many descendants as heirs. In 1948 Samuel Wilder King was made trustee and the trusteeship was transferred to A.D. Castro in 1951. In 1954 the Holt Trust sold by deed Lots 8 and 9 of the Holt Subdivision (52,447 square feet of the original grant of 72 acres—mis-labeled in the Hawai'i County Field Book as located in Nienie Ahupua'a) to the ILWU.

ILWU Building History

In 1954, the Quonset hut home of the ILWU Local 142 Honoka'a Unit was erected on the Papuaa Ahupua'a property. It is not known where the ILWU met to stage the 1946 strike or to hold other membership meetings of Local 142. It is known however, that the ILWU leadership met at the Onaga house located on the Waipi'o-Honoka'a Road (a few properties on the *makai*-Hilo-side of the present day ILWU Hall), and also a small house *mauka* across from the Bank of Hawai'i on Māmane Street. The large membership gatherings were often held at the Honoka'a People's Theatre (known as the "Democratic Theatre"), as the Christian Tanimotos were sympathetic to the union causes.

Needless to say, before the closing of the plantations in 1994, the ILWU Local 142 had a huge Hāmākua membership and the Quonset hut meeting hall accommodated not only the members, but also the many union families.

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The Quonset Hut is semi-circular in cross-section, framed with steel members, and covered with *totan* (corrugated iron). It is an all-purpose lightweight structure and could be assembled by unskilled labor. A full-size basketball court fits comfortably inside.

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December 1, 1946 *Honolulu Advertiser* Quonset home advertisement.

The Honoka'a ILWU Hall is also significant at the local level under Criterion C as a good example of a World War II period, SSAR 40 Quonset hut in Hawai'i. The Quonset hut was designed for the U.S. Navy at Davisville, Rhode Island, in close proximity to Quonset Point

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Naval Air Station, by a four-man team headed by Otto Brandenberger of George A. Fuller and Company in April and May of 1941. Developed as a replacement for the Navy's heavier wood panel temporary structures from World War I, it gained quick acceptance by the Navy due to its ease of construction and portability, and was used extensively throughout World War II, greatly facilitating the speed with which the United States could advance across the Pacific towards Japan.

By the end of 1942 all Quonset hut manufacturing was assigned to Stran-Steel, a subsidiary of Detroit's Great Lakes Steel Corporation, with factories in the mid-west. The company developed a new design, named the New Arch Rib Stran Steel Hut (SSAR 20), a 20' x 48' building which became the most common Quonset hut used throughout the Pacific. The company's new design was based on its use of curved ribs made of lightweight steel C channels that were tack welded back-to-back to form an I-shaped structural frame member. The gap between the two channels served as a nailing groove, which allowed for the interior Masonite finished wall panel and exterior corrugated metal sheathing of the Quonset huts to be nailed to the structural frame, eliminating wood and the numerous bolted connections previously used. Thus the new Quonset combined the strength and durability of steel with traditional hammer and nail construction.

The SSAR 20 hut could be constructed in a day by ten men with no special construction skills, and over the course of World War II approximately 120,000 SSAR 20 huts were produced. In addition, in 1943 Stran-Steel began producing the large, approximately 40' x 100', SSAR 40, also known as a Utility Building Quonset or Elephant Hut, manufacturing approximately 11,800 of these twelve and one half ton behemoths. This design supplanted an earlier two-story, large hut design, of which only about three hundred buildings were manufactured, that utilized the same footprint but had vertical sides and was used primarily for storage. A crew of twenty-four men could erect the SSAR 40 including a concrete floor in four days.

Near the end of September 1943, the first one hundred SSAR 40 Quonset huts arrived in Hawai'i. Thirty of these structures were assigned to outlying stations as recreation facilities, and in all likelihood one of these was sent to Camp Tawara in Waimea on the island of Hawai'i, which functioned initially as a training camp and then was used as a rehabilitation center. Here personnel were housed in tents, but Quonset huts were employed for warehouses, administration, recreation halls, and messing.

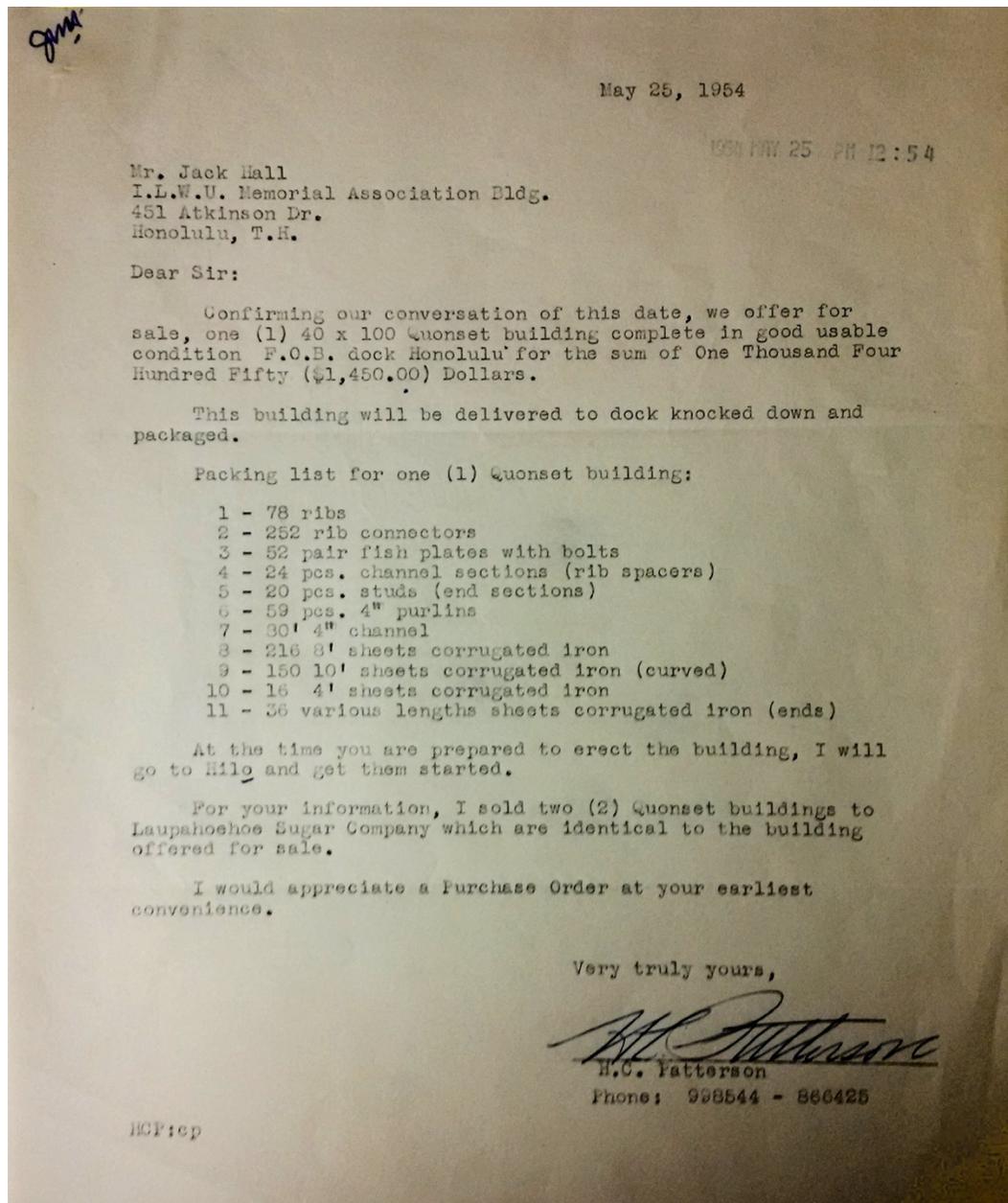
Following the war, the Navy de-accessioned most of its Quonset huts, selling them at public auction. The *Honolulu Advertiser* announced on March 3, 1946 that the US Army was requesting bids from prospective purchasers of Tarawa Marine camp site surplus. Among the items being sold were 76 various-sized Quonset huts.

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ILWU ARCHIVE

This letter to ILWU's Jack Hall indicates that the ILWU hut was acquired from the surplus at Camp Tawara. Hall and Toshito Takamine were responsible for making the acquisition possible. Thus the ILWU Hall stands as a good example of a World War II Quonset hut, which was re-purposed for civilian use following the war. The union hall is a Quonset hut typical of its period in its design, materials, workmanship, and construction techniques.

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[HTTP://WWW.QUONSET-HUT.ORG](http://www.quonset-hut.org)

The ILWU Hall is the size of this 100-foot x 40-foot Utility-building. This lightweight prefabricated structure of *totan* (corrugated iron) has a semicircular cross-section. The ILWU building has the addition of a four-foot masonry foundation elevating it to a height of 24.5 feet.

A 2014 Quonset hut survey and context report prepared for the U.S. Navy by Wil Chee Planning and Fung Associates, identified thirteen SSAR 40 huts to still be under the Navy's administration in Hawai'i. In addition, another eleven SSAR 40 huts were found to still stand on O'ahu under private ownership. No survey has been undertaken to determine how many Quonset huts of this size may be in use on the island of Hawai'i; however, a survey of the Army's Quonset huts at Pōhakuloa recorded only two of the Army training grounds' 109 huts were SSAR 40. Regardless, it is safe to claim, that the Honoka'a ILWU Hall, is one of a small number of SSAR-40 Quonset huts to remain standing in the Islands.

Conclusion

ILWU building is eligible for the Hawai'i and National Registers of Historic Places at the Local level under Criteria A (Events/History) and C (Architecture) due to its continued significance as a community center and its Quonset hut architecture.

The ILWU building is significant at the local level under Criterion A (Events/History). The building physically represents the embodiment of the unification of many ethnic groups for the goal of achieving equitable labor conditions for those working in the Hāmākua sugar industry. Union organizing events and meetings were held there, as well as socially-politically-binding events among the members.

The Honoka'a ILWU Hall is also significant at the local level under Criterion C as a good example of a World War II period, SSAR 40 Quonset hut in Hawai'i, and one of the few remaining Quonset huts in the area. It was designed to be a meeting hall for hundreds of plantation workers and their families and the many ILWU union activities that took place in it.

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ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

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County and State

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ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government (County)

University (of Hawai'i)

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

2. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.1603 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 5Q | Easting: 241505.08 | Northing: 2222290.31 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is an irregular rectangle with the smaller sides to the north and south. Measuring from the northwest corner of the lot 180 feet (*makai* side) x 288.23 feet (Hilo side) x 107.97 feet + 10 feet + 71 feet (*mauka* side) x 119.53 feet + 138.80 (Waipi'o side) feet to the point of origin.

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Tax Map Key number is (3) 4-5-08: 012



Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property consists of Lots 8 and 9 of the Holt Subdivision with the ILWU Hall situated on Lot 9.

Tax Map Key number (3) 4-5-08: 012 is the official designation for this complete parcel used since that time by both the County of Hawai'i and State of Hawai'i.

3. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ross W. Stephenson, PhD and Laura Ruby, MA and MFA

organization: Historic Honoka'a Town Project

street & number: 38 South Judd Street, Unit 24B

city or town: Honolulu state: Hawai'i zip code: 96817

e-mail rwaylands808@aol.com

telephone (808) 679-9060-cell

date: November 17, 2016

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

MAPS

ILWU Property Map Table

1	ca.1906	Island of Hawai'i map: Honoka'a area of significance demarked by the red rectangle—Walter E. Wall, Surveyor
2	1995	USGS Honokaa Quad Honokaa Quad showing Honoka'a Town on the Hāmākua Coast of the Island of Hawai'i
3	1995	USGS Honokaa Quad showing the ILWU Jack Wayne Hall building location
4	2014	Honoka'a street map
5	1879	Reg0335 HGS map with the approximate location of the ILWU property in Papuaa, Hamakua demarked in red
6	1904	Historic Honoka'a area map (Reg2267WIDE)—Charles Dove C.E.
7	1932	(3) 4-5 :08 12 Tax Map showing the whole Historic Honoka'a Town with the ILWU property in color
8	1932	Subdivision (Holt Subdivision) Map of a Portion of Grant 1774 to Keaweopala et al showing the future ILWU property outlined in red
9	1935	4-5:08 -012 Historic Territory of Hawai'i tax map (Plat 4-5-12) showing the ILWU property in color.
10	1949	4-5-012 Historic Territory of Hawai'i tax map (Plat 4-5-12) showing the ILWU property in color.
11	2016	Historic Honoka'a Town building map showing the ILWU building in contrasting color
12	2015	Honoka'a, HI 96727—ILWU building on Google Map outlined in red

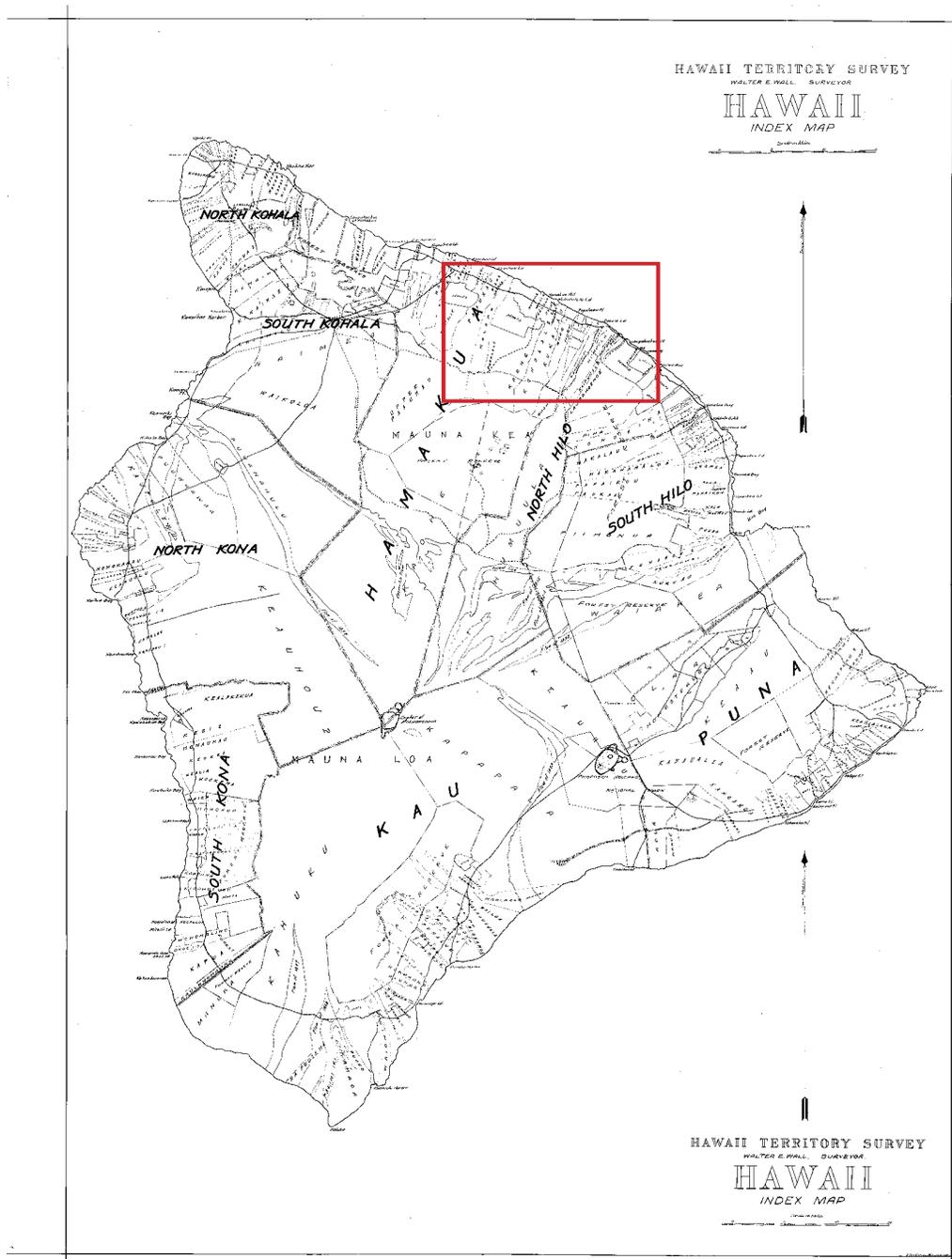
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

1. Ca.1906 Island of Hawai'i map: Honoka'a area of significance demarked by the red rectangle



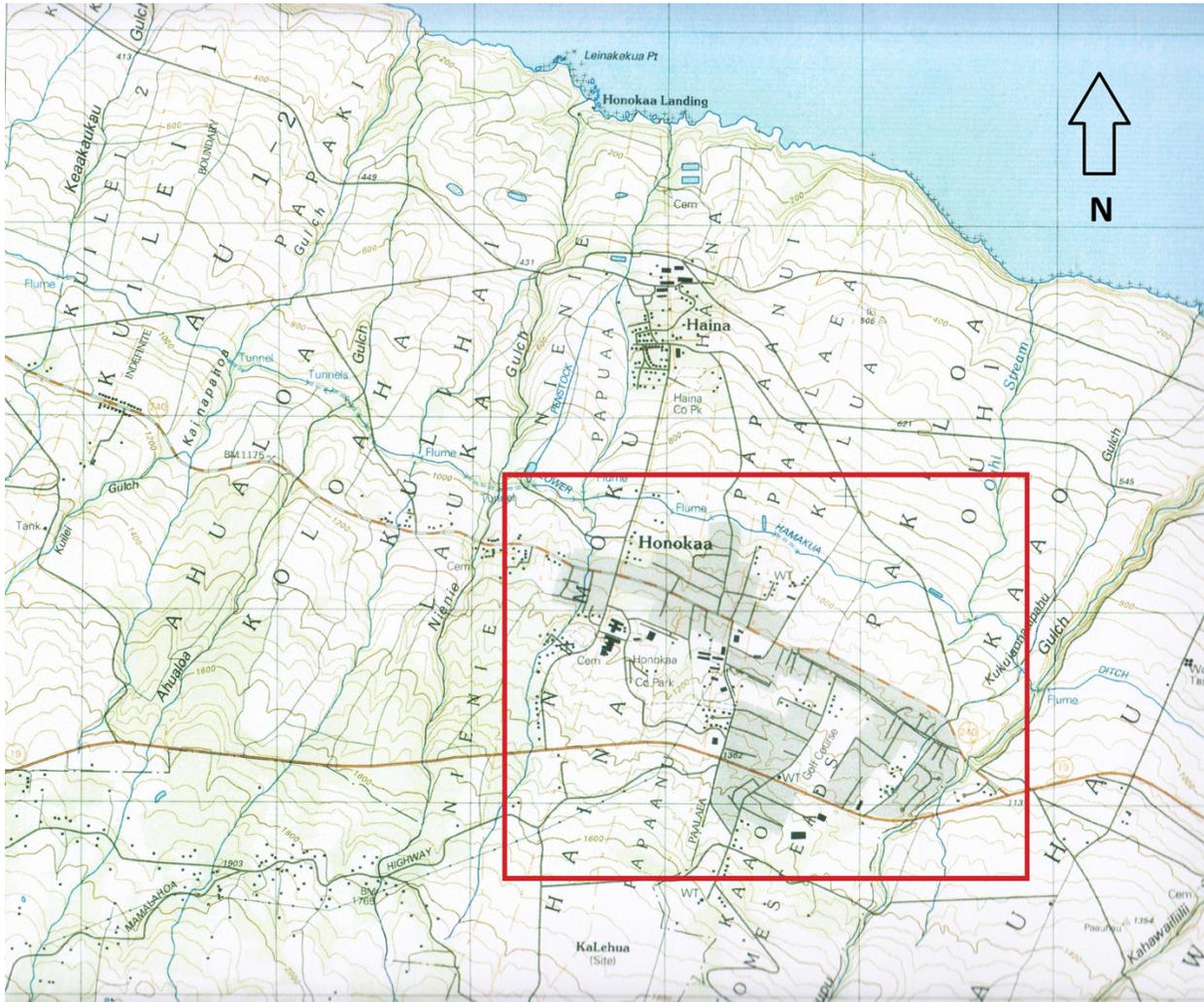
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

2. 1995 USGS Honoka'a Quad Honokaa Quad showing Honoka'a Town on the Hāmākua Coast of the Island of Hawai'i



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

3. 1995 USGS Honoka'a Quad showing the ILWU Jack Wayne Hall building location



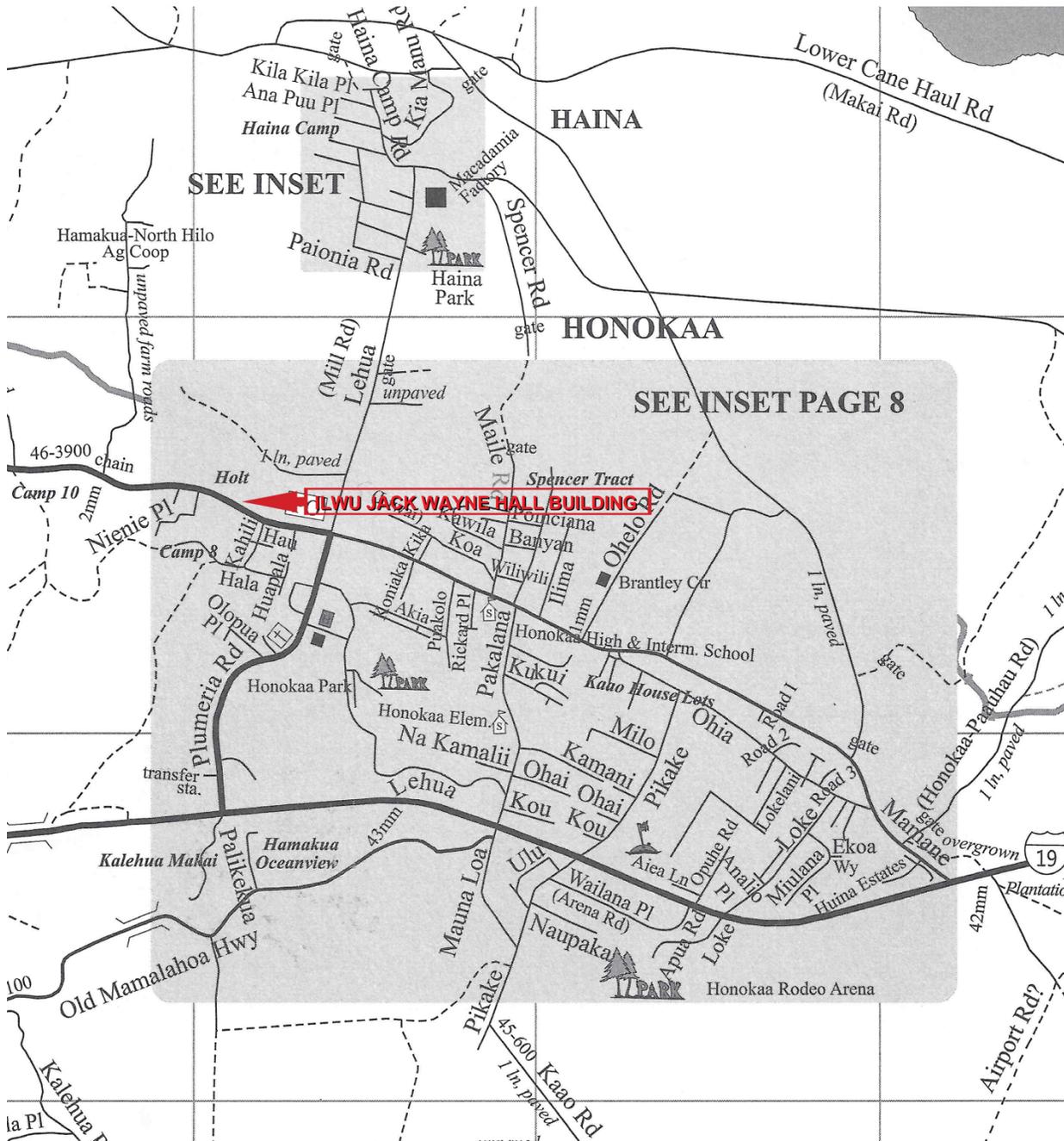
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

4. 2014 Honoka'a street map



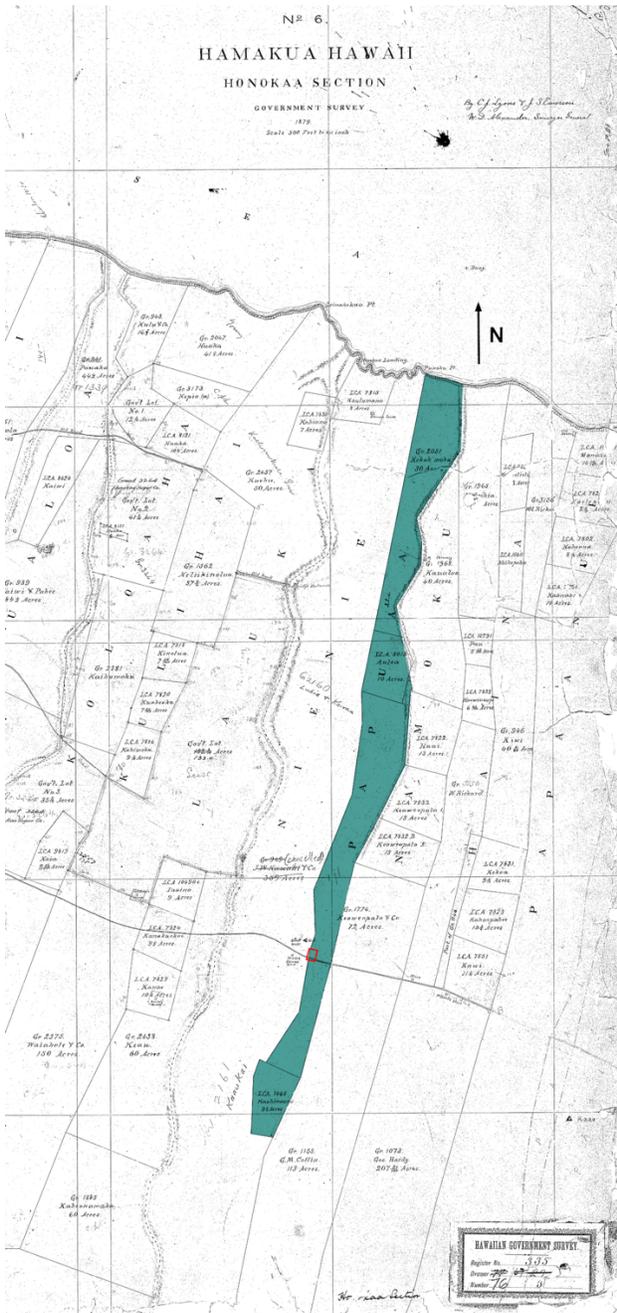
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

5. 1879 Reg0335 HGS map with the approximate location of the ILWU property in Papua, Hāmākua demarked in red.



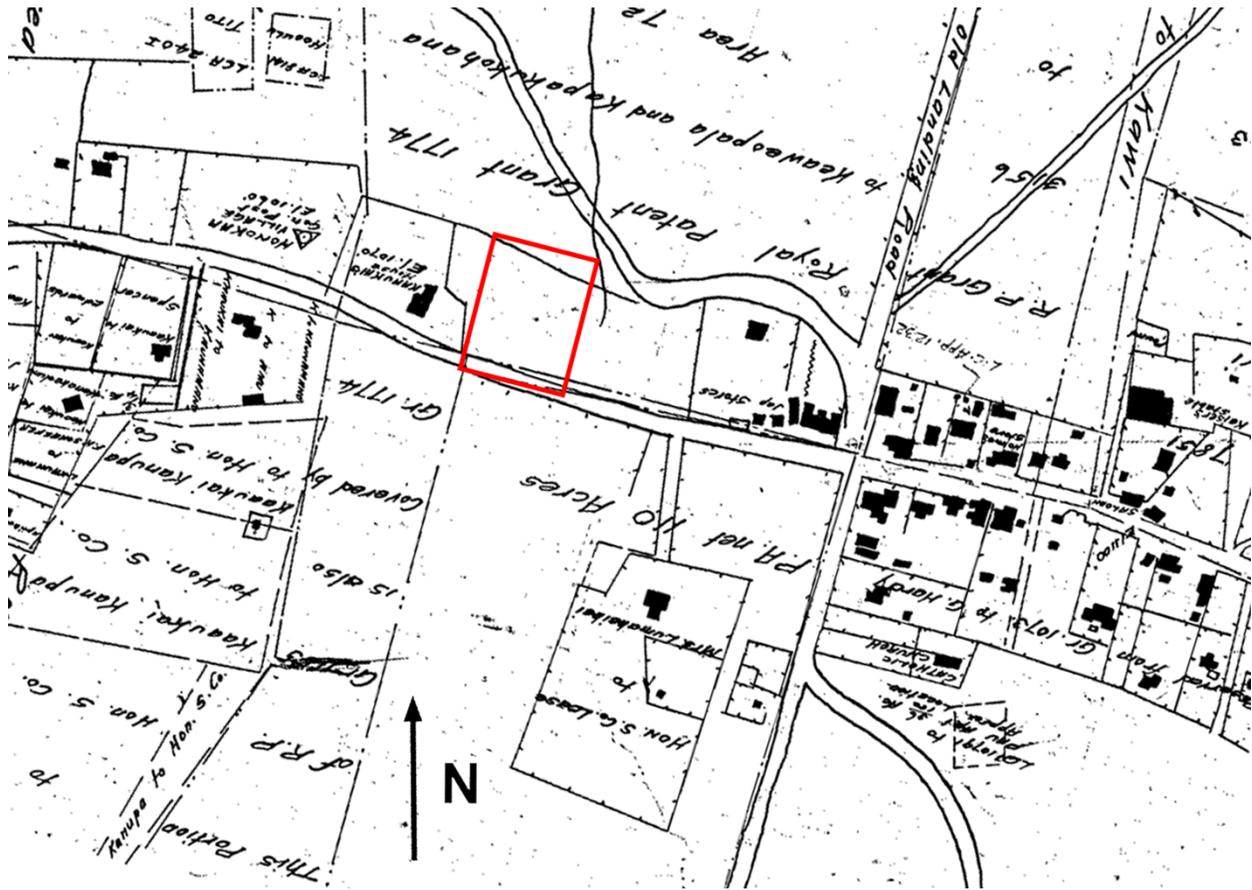
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

6. 1904 Historic Honoka'a area map (Reg2267WIDE)–Charles Dove C.E.



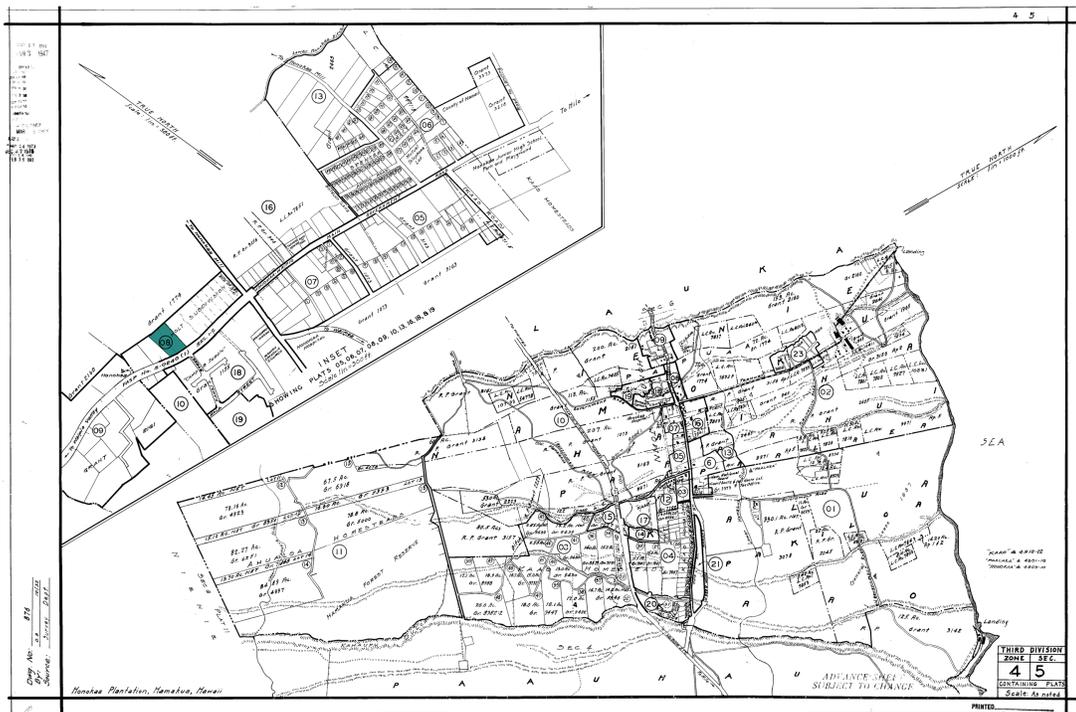
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

7. 1932 4-5 Tax Map showing the whole Historic Honoka'a Town with the ILWU property in color



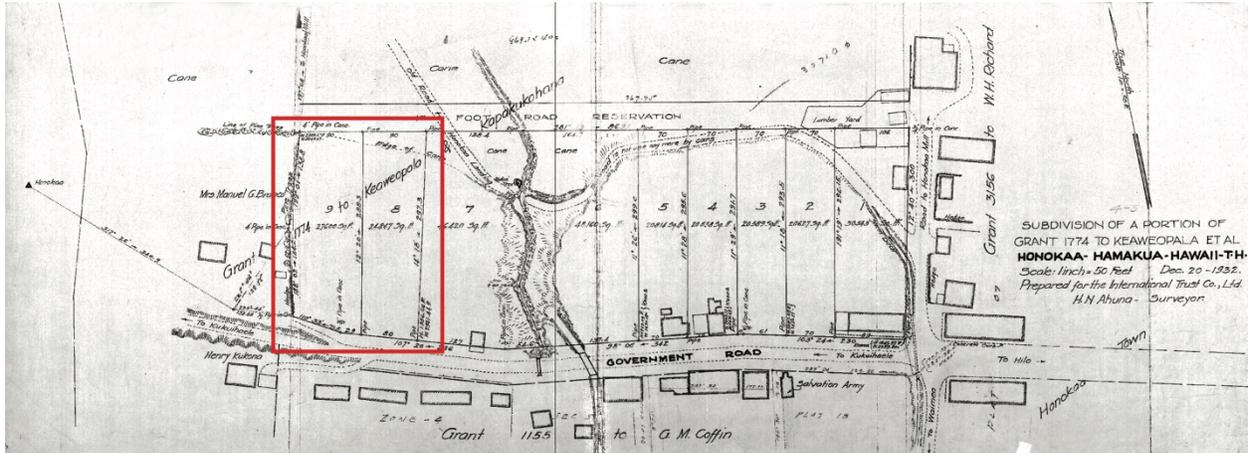
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

8. 1935 (3) 4-5 Historic Territory of Hawai'i Subdivision (Holt Subdivision) Map of a Portion of Grant 1774 to Keaweopala et al showing the future ILWU property demarked in red



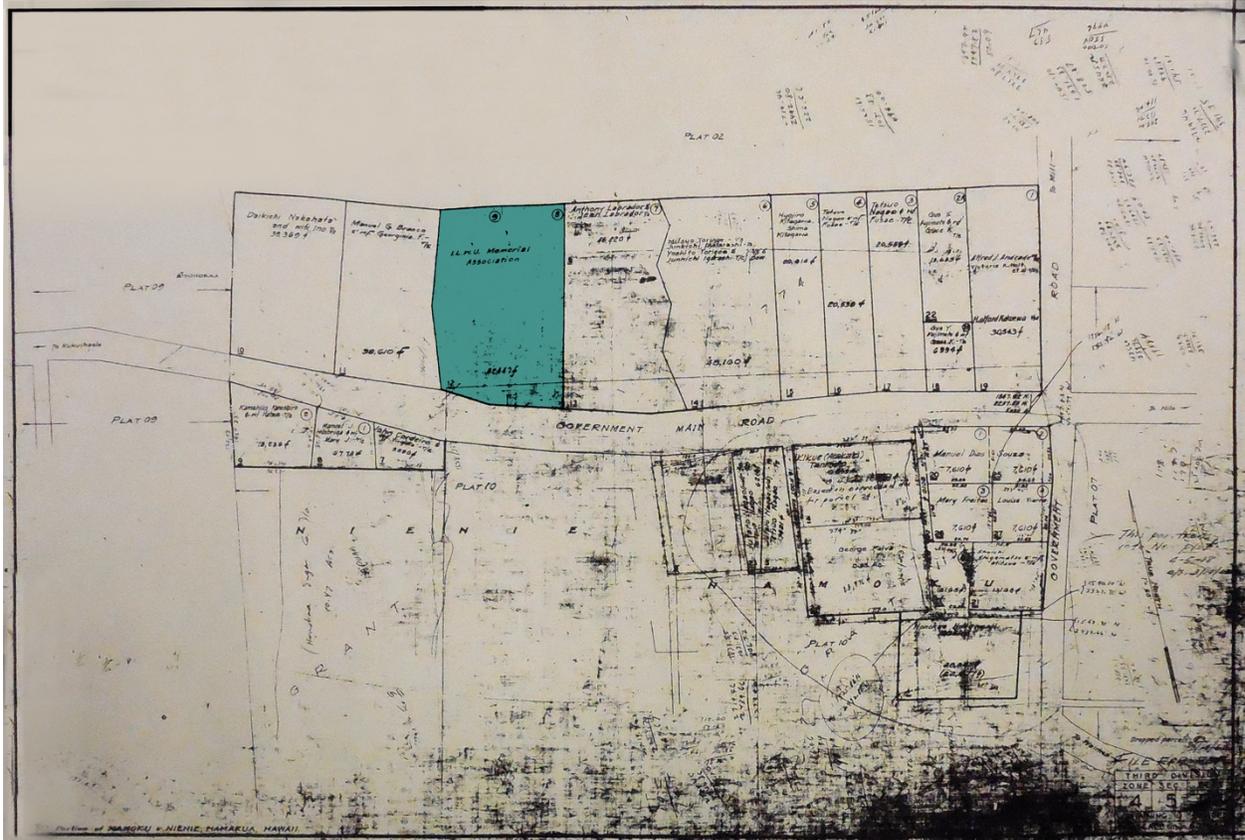
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

9. 1935 (3) 4-5 Historic Territory of Hawai'i Tax Map showing the ILWU property in color



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

12. 2015 Honoka'a, HI 96727—ILWU Jack Wayne Hall Building on Google Map



Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

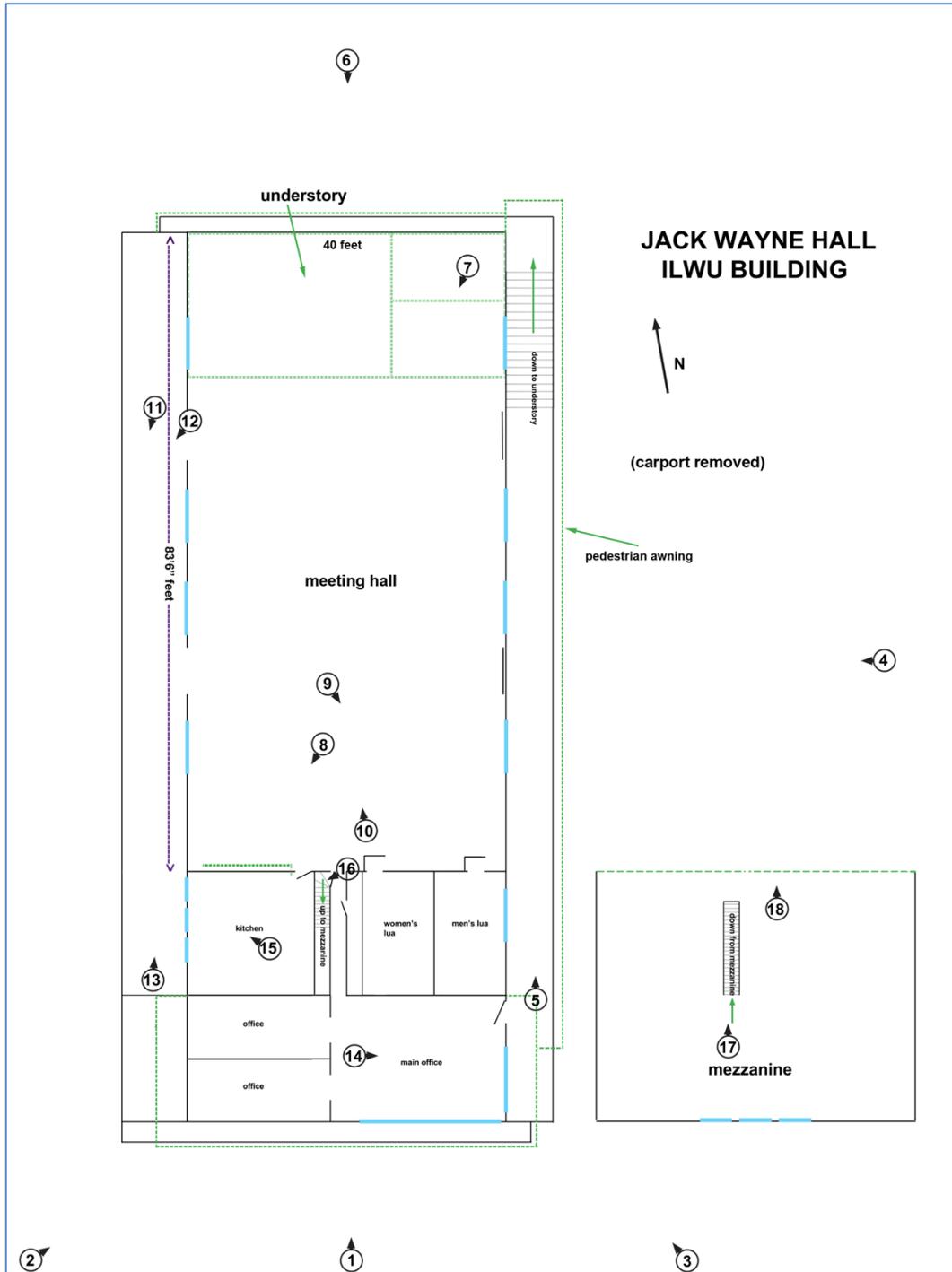
ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo Sketch



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) Property

City or Vicinity: Honoka'a

County: Hawai'i State: HI

Photographer: Laura Ruby

Dates Photographed: 2014-2016

Location of Original Digital Files: Ross W. Stephenson
38 Judd Street, 24B,
Honolulu HI 96817
Job# Historic and Architectural Resources of Honoka'a

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0001)
Honoka'a-Waipio Road façade, (*mauka* side) camera facing north-northeast

1 of 18.

Photo #2 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0002)
Honoka'a-Waipio Road façade, (*mauka* side), oblique view, camera facing northeast

2 of 18.

Photo #3 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0003)
Hilo-side façade, camera facing northwest

3 of 18.

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #4 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0004)
Hilo-side façade, camera facing west

4 of 18.

Photo #5 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0005)
Hilo-side covered pedestrian walkway, camera facing north-northeast

5 of 18.

Photo #6 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0006)
Makai-side façade, camera facing south-southwest

6 of 18.

Photo #7 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0007)
Interior: Meeting Hall, camera facing southwest

7 of 18.

Photo #8 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0008)
Interior: Meeting Hall, camera facing southwest

8 of 18.

Photo #9 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0009)
Interior: Meeting Hall, camera facing south-southeast

9 of 18.

Photo #10 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0010)
Interior: Meeting Hall, camera facing north-northwest

10 of 18.

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #11 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0011)

Interior: enclosed lanai (food preparation area in between sink at *mauka* end and fire pit at *makai* end, camera facing southeast

11 of 18.

Photo #12 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0012)

Interior detail: enclosed lanai used to prepare and cook large barbequed or wok union meals, camera facing southwest

12 of 18.

Photo #13 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0013)

Interior: enclosed lanai, camera facing north-northeast

13 of 18.

Photo #14 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0014)

Interior: ILWU office, camera facing east-southeast

14 of 18.

Photo #15 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0015)

Interior: kitchen, camera facing northwest

15 of 18.

Photo #16 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0016)

Interior detail: hallway entrance for mezzanine stairs, camera facing west-southwest

16 of 18.

Photo #17 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0017)

Interior detail: mezzanine stairs, camera facing north-northeast

17 of 18.

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #18 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0018)

Interior: view of Meeting Hall from the mezzanine, camera facing north-northeast

18 of 18.

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) Property

City or Vicinity: Honoka'a

County: Hawai'i State: HI

Photographers: Laura Ruby

Dates Photographed: 2014-2016

Location of Original Digital Files: Ross W. Stephenson

38 Judd Street, 24B,

Honolulu HI 96817

Job# Historic and Architectural Resources of Honoka'a

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0001)

Honoka'a-Waipio Road facade, (*mauka* side) camera facing north-northeast

1 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #2 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0002)

Honoka'a-Waipio Road façade, (*mauka* side), oblique view, camera facing northeast

2 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #3 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0003)
Hilo-side façade, camera facing northwest

3 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #4 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0004)
Hilo-side façade, camera facing west

4 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #5 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0005)

Hilo-side covered pedestrian walkway, camera facing north-northeast

5 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #6 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0006)
Makai-side façade, camera facing south-southwest

6 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #7 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0007)
Interior: Meeting Hall, camera facing southwest

7 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #8 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0008)

Interior: Meeting Hall, camera facing southwest

8 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #9 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0009)
Interior: Meeting Hall, camera facing south-southeast

9 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #10 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0010)
Interior: Meeting Hall, camera facing north-northwest

10 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #11 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0011)

Interior: enclosed lanai (food preparation area in between sink at *mauka* end and fire pit at *makai* end), camera facing southeast

11 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #12 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0012)

Interior detail: enclosed lanai used to prepare and cook large barbequed or wok union meals,
camera facing southwest

12 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #13 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0013)
Interior: enclosed lanai, camera facing north-northeast

13 of 18.



ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #14 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0014)
Interior: ILWU office, camera facing east-southeast

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ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #15 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0015)
Interior: kitchen, camera facing northwest

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ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #16 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0016)

Interior detail: hallway entrance for mezzanine stairs, camera facing west-southwest

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ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #17 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0017)

Interior detail: mezzanine stairs, camera facing north-northeast

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ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #18 (HI_Hawai'i County_ILWU_0018)

Interior: view of Meeting Hall from the mezzanine, camera facing north-northeast

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ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

County and State

Tax Map Key number is (3) 4-5-08: 012

**ADDENDUM A
ILWU TIMELINE**

1889 Katsu Goto Japanese shopkeeper and helper of Japanese laborers was murdered/lynched by three luna (overseers) and a shopkeeper in Honoka'a.

1906—Deed from E. Kaaukai Hanupa to George and Kemilia (Elizabeth) Holt.

1924—Yoshito Takamine born (died 2015)—instrumental labor legislator from Honoka'a.

1937—On August 11, the ILWU received a charter from the CIO. This marked the birth of the ILWU and the separation from the ILA which was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor (AFL).

1937— In October, ILWU-CIO charters were issued to the Hawaii longshore locals in Hilo, Honolulu, and Port Allen, Kauai. 1948.

1940s Harriet Bouslog—woman lawyer, champion of the working class, practiced fair labor laws and wages for the people of Hawai'i, and lead the efforts to abolish the death penalty.

1944—The International established an ILWU district office in Honolulu, and appointed Jack Hall as the district director.

1945—The first ILWU agreement for sugar workers (signed on Oahu).

1946—The Great Hawaiian Sugar Strike—21,000 ILWU sugar workers struck state-wide from September through November (79 days).

1946—Harry Bridges sent Harriet Bouslog and Myer Symonds as the labor attorneys for the ILWU in Hawaii. Their first job was to defend 400 ILWU sugar members against criminal charges for picketing and other activities during the sugar strike.

1951—Jack Hall ILWU and six others (the "Hawaiian Seven") indicted for being communists and advocating overthrow of the government (Smith Act). They were convicted June 16, 1953; the ILWU struck in protest of those convictions.

1954—Deed from the Holt Trust to the ILWU.

1958—The Aloha Strike—13,700 workers struck but the union kept the cane watered.

ILWU Hall

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1971—Deed from ILWU to the State of Hawai'i for the widening and construction of a new bridge on the Waipi'o-Honoka'a Road.

1994—The Shut Down—the Hāmākua Sugar Company's final harvest.

current—ILWU continues to represent hotel workers, some of which live in Honoka'a but work miles away on the Kona Coast.

ILWU Hall

Hawai'i, Hawai'i

Name of Property

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**ADDENDUM B
ILWU PROPERTY TRANSFERS TABLE**

DATE	LIBER	TRANSAC TION	COST	AREA	DESCRIPTION
5/28/1855	Grant Book #9, p. 305	Royal Patent Award	\$36	72 acres	<i>From King Kamehameha III to Keaweopala and Kapakukohana: Royal Patent 1774 in Papuaa Ahupua'a.</i>
3/26/1870	47/320	Deed	\$30	72 acres	<i>From Kahiko, wf. of Kapakukohana, to Keaweopala: No heirs of Kapakukohana.</i>
				72 acres	<i>From Kapakukohana to E. Kaaukai Hanupa: Unrecorded deed.</i>
10/4/1906	286/54	Deed		72 acres	<i>From E. Kaaukai Hanupa to Kemilia (Elizabeth) and George Holt.</i>
7/21/1944	1900/37-42	Probate 9510	N/A	72 acres+	<i>Elizabeth K. Holt died intestate on 8/27/1934: Probate identified heirs, and property, and determined interest in the property to be put under trust.</i>
*1/13/1948	2207/385	Deed via Trust Agreement	N/A	72 acres	<i>From the Heirs of Elizabeth Kemilia Holt to Samuel Wilder King, Trustee: Undivided interest in Lots 8 and 9 in the Holt subdivision. King transferred trusteeship to A.D. Castro in 1951.</i>
6/2/1954	2984/117	Deed	\$4,000	52,447 sq. ft.	<i>From the Holt Trust to the ILWU.</i>
3/16/1971	7405/49	Deed	\$5900	1894 sq. ft.	<i>From the ILWU for the State of Hawai'i: Square footage for the widening and construction of a new bridge on Waipi'o-Honoka'a Road (TMK: parcel 23).</i>

*The various Holt heirs continue to divide the interest in the properties of the George Holt Estate with heirs located in Illinois further diluting the interest received.

ILWU Hall

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Name of Property

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.